

THE WEATHER											
Washington, April 11.—Rain and colder tonight; colder, fair tomorrow.											
TEMPERATURE AT EACH HOUR											
8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
63	62	65	66	69	70	71					

Evening Public Ledger

NIGHT EXTRA
CLOSING STOCK PRICES

VOL. V.—NO. 179

Published Daily Except Sunday, Subscription Price \$4 a Year by Mail, Copyright, 1919, by Public Ledger Company.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1919

Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Postoffice at Philadelphia, Pa., Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE TWO CENTS

ALLED CONFERENCE A GREEES ON ALL PEACE ISSUES; MUNICH COMMUNISTS SEIZE REINS OF GOVERNMENT

DEFI IS ISSUED TO BURLESON IN WIRE RATE CASE

Penna. Attorney General Schaffer Raps Postal Chief as "Exceeding Authority"

REVERSES 'STATE RIGHTS' DOCTRINE OF CALHOUN

Governor Directs Fight to Finish on Higher Tariff Schedule

"I accept his challenge on behalf of Pennsylvania and its people." This terse announcement that the telephone-telegraph rate fight is on in earnest was made this afternoon by Attorney General Schaffer.

He was commenting on the application of Postmaster General Burleson for a preliminary injunction to restrain the state authorities from interfering with his operation of the wire systems.

A hearing will be held on the application next week when Judge Buffington, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, returns to this city. Judge Dickinson yesterday issued a restraining order enjoining the attorney general from filing injunction suits against the wire companies in the state.

"I will continue to endeavor to bring down telephone and telegraph rates in this state to what they ought to be," Mr. Schaffer said. "In all that I am doing I am acting in pursuance of directions from Governor Sproul, who is determined that telephone and telegraph charges shall not be raised to the people of Pennsylvania if it can be prevented."

Mr. Schaffer arraigned the postmaster general for violating the constitution of "state's rights" with "the positions reversed" and for exceeding the authority vested in him by the President.

Schaffer's Statement

In part, Mr. Schaffer's statement follows:

"Mr. Burleson justifies his action in raising telephone and telegraph rates as a war measure under the alleged war powers of the President. Every one knows that the war is actually over and the assumption of power to make people pay higher rates is based upon the technical supposition that a formal treaty of peace has not yet been signed.

"Several departments of the federal government are calling upon producers and dealers everywhere to reduce prices because the war is over, and yet the postmaster general raises the rates of two of the prime necessities in our life of today, the telephone and the telegraph, proclaiming his right and power to do so as a war measure.

"And this, notwithstanding the fact that the president of the postal company has declared publicly that he will restore the old rates if that company is returned to its owners.

Power Is Exceeded

Judge Kunkel, Dauphin County Court, in the suit I brought against the Bell Telephone Company, pointed out that the postmaster general in raising telephone rates exceeded the power conferred upon the President, and by the President upon him.

"The suit brought by the postmaster general against the Public Service Commission and me is of most vital consequence and importance to the state. We are acting in pursuance of the laws of Pennsylvania, which the postmaster general disregards and seeks to set aside. The telephone companies are Pennsylvania corporations chartered under the laws of this state. Our laws prescribe that their rates can only be put in force with the approval of the Public Service Commission.

"Without asking the approval of the Public Service Commission and in the teeth of our laws Mr. Burleson contemns our statutes and our officials, seeks to establish charges for telephone and telegraph service to our people greatly in excess of those which the Public Service Commission have found to be just and reasonable.

"If this can be done the authority of the states and they themselves as separate governmental entities can be largely thrust aside. This means a centralization of tremendous power in the federal government and ends state control.

"Mr. Burleson proposes to nullify the laws of Pennsylvania, and to pay no attention to its constituted authority or its legal enactments."

GIRLS SEEK DAMAGES

Suits of \$50,000 Result From Camden Trolley Crash

Two suits for damages amounting to a total of \$50,000, were filed against the Public Service Railway Company in Camden this morning for injuries received in a trolley car accident on January 19 last.

Miss Helen Greuber, nineteen years old, 1700 Mt. Ephraim avenue, brought suit through her father, Lewis Greuber, for \$20,000. The parent claims his daughter is suffering from nervousness and melancholia as a result of the accident. He claims \$5,000 for the loss of her services.

Essie Hazner, twenty-two years old, also of Camden, is suing through her father, Abraham Hazner, for the same amount. She claims she sustained permanent injuries.

Death Ends Grim Cycle as Third of Family Goes

Quitting Daughter's Bedside, August Heckman, Crushed by Express, Follows Younger Girl and Son to Grave

The death of August J. Heckman, of Edge Hill, who was killed by an express train yesterday at the station platform, is the third in his family since last October.

Mrs. Heckman, returning from the bedside of a daughter critically ill from typhoid fever, where she had gone to relieve the all-night vigil of her husband so that he could return to his employment, found his lifeless body in their home late last night.

She had returned to his home and obtained his badge admitting him to Hog Island, where he is employed, and was struck by a freight train as he attempted to cross the railroad tracks at Edge Hill, to catch the 11:40 passenger train, which was pulling into the station.

On October 14 Sylvia Heckman, the oldest daughter of the couple, died from influenza. Shortly afterward Mr. Heckman fell down a hatchway and sprained his back.

On February 4 August Heckman, Jr., was stricken with typhoid fever, from which he is now recovering. Ten days ago Gertrude, the second daughter, was taken ill with the typhoid fever and died on April 6. A third daughter, Helen, is now in St. Mary's Hospital, with the same disease.

Mr. Heckman returned from the funeral of his daughter Gertrude on Tuesday night and learned that Helen was critically ill. He hastened to her bedside and remained there until yesterday morning, when Mrs. Heckman relieved him. A short time later he was struck by the train, and died en route to the hospital. Heckman was forty-eight years old.

PROBE MYSTERY OF LEIB'S BAIL

Shoe Dealer Denies Signing Surety for Schuykill Political Leader

Charles Block, a shoe dealer, 315 South street, named by Magistrate Joseph S. O'Brien as the person who signed the \$2500 bail bond of William S. Leib, a Schuykill county political leader, accused of forgery, denied it today.

"I don't know Leib, I never heard of Leib, and naturally, I would not go his bail," he said.

"I guess the whole thing is politics. I never meddled with politics in my life and don't intend to get mixed up in a political fight now," he said. "The man who signed my name to that bail bond committed forgery, but I don't intend to do anything about it, for fear of what may happen to me."

Magistrate O'Brien describes the false "Block" as a stout man about sixty-two years old. Block is stout, but is only forty-seven years old and looks about five years younger.

Warrants Threatened

"Well, if the man who signed the bond was not Block, somebody will suffer," Magistrate O'Brien said. "Fifteen minutes after I receive proof it was not Block warrants will be issued for Leib and every person concerned in the affair."

"I accepted the bond in good faith, believing the person who introduced the 'Block' to be sincere. The deed to the house was produced and I naturally thought everything correct."

The house at 315 South street is assessed at \$14,000. In the name of Charles Block, Leib might be quoted as saying he did not own the property.

The word that the bail bond of Leib was assailed came as a surprise to the magistrate. Leib appeared at the magistrate's home, 319 South Tenth street, last evening to carry out the arrangement to present bail, which was made when the warrant for his arrest was issued.

Leib knew on Wednesday that the warrant was issued and left his home in Pottsville with the announced intention of coming to Philadelphia and giving himself up. Magistrate O'Brien, who issued the warrant, remained at his office, 1016 Pine street, all day yesterday for Leib. He did not come, however, and at 4 o'clock the office was closed and the magistrate went home.

Gives Name of Block

Last evening Leib appeared. He was accompanied by a bondsman and a person Magistrate O'Brien says he believes to have been Samuel Blieden. The magistrate was introduced to the bondsman, whose name was given as Charles Block, 315 South street.

When the formal hearing was over and the bail fixed the magistrate accepted the signature of "Block" on the \$2500 bond. The deeds to the house at 315 South street supplemented the proof of identification, the magistrate said today.

Leib, former resident clerk of the House of Representatives, Harrisburg, at a salary of \$4000 a year, is accused of accepting payment of state taxes without authority and signing the names of state officials to the receipts given to the Merchant & Evans Company, of this city, the firm which paid him the taxes.

AVERS WHEELER ADMITTED CRIME

Former Judge Signed Confession, Declares Prosecutor of Embezzlement Charge

Admission that he was an embezzler and misappropriated the property of Mrs. Harriet Rhinehart Joyce was made by former Judge William T. Wheeler, according to Assistant District Attorney Taulane.

Mr. Taulane made this statement today in Quarter Sessions Court, where Mr. Wheeler is on trial charged with embezzling \$48,000 in stocks and cash belonging to Mrs. Joyce.

The assistant district attorney, who is prosecuting the case for the embezzlement, made his assertion in his opening address to the jury.

"I am an embezzler; I am a defaulter; I misappropriated your property," former Judge Wheeler said, according to Mr. Taulane, and he declared that the defendant signed a statement to this effect.

Mr. Wheeler, who sat nearby, appeared unmoved by the statement.

Argument of Defense

It is understood that the argument of the defense will be that settlement was offered in the case and that it was refused by the plaintiff.

Mrs. Joyce, dressed in deep mourning, followed every word of the opening address of Mr. Taulane closely, and was referred to by the prosecuting attorney as "the woman in black."

Mr. Taulane launched into a review of the case as soon as the last of the twelve jurors had been selected.

He said that Mr. Wheeler embezzled \$10,000 and stock belonging to Mrs. Joyce valued at \$38,000. The money was taken from the sum of \$20,000 which the plaintiff gave to the former Judge for safe keeping, according to Mr. Taulane.

Case Is Revived

The prosecuting attorney reviewed in detail how Mrs. Joyce came here from Columbus, Ohio, in 1914; how she got acquainted with Mrs. Wheeler and through that friendship met the former judge and subsequently consulted him about her affairs.

Mr. Taulane pointed out that the law provides a judge of the Municipal Court shall not practice law. Despite this, he declared, former Judge Wheeler agreed to act for her.

"We will show," said the prosecuting attorney, "that Mrs. Joyce gave Mr. Wheeler a \$1000 retainer at one time and \$500 on another occasion."

"She gave him stocks and bonds to keep for her the amount of more than \$100,000," Wheeler suggested that she turn her securities over to him and that he act as her trustee and give her money from time to time as she needed it. The shares of stock which she turned over to him were valuable and brought dividends of 20 per cent annually.

"The question arose whether Mrs. Joyce should sell her business in Columbus or buy out her brother-in-law's stock in the Green-Joyce Company," Wheeler said; "I will see what I can do in the way of procuring stock in the company."

Indorsed Utility Stock

The defendant induced the woman to indorse stock in the American Light and Traction Company in blank so that if he needed money quickly he could realize on the stock, according to Mr. Taulane.

"This woman like, she did," said Mr. Taulane. "She was a friend of Mr. Wheeler's wife, and that he was a judge in court and trusted him. It turned out that Mrs. Joyce's brother-in-law bought the company. No money had to be raised. Her brother-in-law paid her \$20,000 in cash and gave her other securities. It was not necessary for the judge to sell the stock."

Mr. Taulane then reviewed the alleged admission of guilt by the defendant, which caused considerable surprise in the court room.

Mother Goose

*Hitchy-koo-Pepper-corn, tell me, I pray,
What does the weather man promise today?
Colder tonight and there's rain in the air,
Saturday colder and probably fair.*

Progress in 2 Days Exceeds Last 2 Weeks, Envoys Wire

Washington, April 11.—(By A. P.)—More progress has been made in the Peace Conference during the last forty-eight hours than during the entire previous two weeks, according to advices received at the White House today from Paris.

Without giving details, these advices indicated that some of the chief difficulties delaying progress in the negotiations had been overcome and that the President had secured the acceptance of certain of the important points for which he had been contending.

DIVER WINS \$10,000 ACCIDENT DAMAGES FROM CAR COMPANY

A jury in Camden today gave Emil Alveberg, 518 Line street, a verdict of \$10,000 against the Camden Public Service Railway Company because a trolley accident made it impossible for him to follow his calling as a diver.

Other divers testified that, with all the salvage work to be done on ships sunk by the Germans, the diver's business offered large opportunities to earn big wages. Medical experts gave their opinion that Alveberg never would be able to dive again.

He was riding in a trolley car January 2 when the car left the tracks opposite the New York Shipbuilding Corporation's yard and struck another car. Many persons were injured. Alveberg's chest was crushed, and, according to the testimony, he will never be able to stand the pressure of deep water. He testified that before the accident he had earned from \$20 to \$30 a day.

The jury looked with interest at a diving suit offered as an exhibit, with its heavy leaden soles and huge brass headpiece. It was testified that several days ago Alveberg tried to go down in the Delaware river to work on a sunken barge. After reaching the bottom he failed to anchor a tug on the signal rope, and another diver quickly went down to see what was wrong. They found him helpless and rescued him with difficulty.

CAN'T BE CITIZEN

No Uniform, No Vote, Is Ruling on Russian's Plea

Because Harry Shapiro, of 2401 South Delaware street, claimed exemption from the draft as an alien, he was refused American citizenship by Judge Dickinson in the Federal Court yesterday.

"You failed to help the United States when she needed you most, and I won't allow you to become a citizen in my court, because I don't think you are worthy," declared Judge Dickinson.

Shapiro, who is a Russian, came to this country in 1905, and filed his first naturalization papers in St. Louis, February 20, 1912. When called before the draft board at Gloucester City, N. J., he claimed exemption.

RECOVER STUDENT'S BODY

Uncle Identifies H. W. Middleton, Who Leaped From Ferryboat

A body recovered from the Delaware river, near Shunk street, last night was identified at the morgue today as that of Howard W. Middleton, Jr., thirty-five years old, a Lehigh University student residing at 224 West Nippon street, Chestnut Hill.

Middleton, the police say, jumped from a ferryboat six weeks ago. Wilmer Middleton, an uncle of the student, who made the identification, said that at the time his nephew disappeared from home he was under the care of two physicians, who were treating him for nervous trouble. Overwork in study caused a nervous collapse, said the uncle.

WOULD RETURN TO WIVES

Lonesome Soldiers Appeal to Pennsylvania Senate

The Senate of Pennsylvania has been asked by American soldiers in English camps to interest itself in the return of soldiers who are married. Several letters have been received asking that action be taken.

The letters are mostly from men who claim they are married and their families are suffering inconveniences as a result of their retention in the service. One man wrote that his pay is only \$52 per month and that the family expenses run about \$85. Another who addressed "The Senators of Pennsylvania" said frankly:

"I want to get home just as soon as I can."

Wage Demand Closes Auto Works

Cleveland, April 11.—(By A. P.)—Five plants, constituting the entire works of the Theodor Kuntz Company, manufacturers of automobile bodies, were closed today, throwing more than 1200 men and women out of employment, due, company officials say, to agitation among the workers for a wage advance of ten cents an hour and a six-hour day.

NEW BAVARIAN COUNCIL IS LED BY BRICKLAYER

Police Heads and Union Leaders at Capital Seized as Hostages

25 SPARTACANS SLAIN BY DUSSELDORF TROOPS

Over Score of Others Wounded as Machine Guns Are Turned on Rioters

REVOLT IS NEAR IN BADEN

Reds Agitate for Revolution and Establishment of Soviet Republic

Thousands of Russians Released in Bavaria

Berlin, April 11.—(By A. P.)—The Munich revolutionary council has ordered the immediate release of all prisoners of war in Bavaria.

The order frees thousands of Russian prisoners, including the Russian communist, Axelrod.

By Associated Press

Copenhagen, April 11.—The council of people's mandatories, which has been in control at Munich, has been dispersed by the communists, who have formed a communist government there, according to the Frankensche Tagespost of Nuremberg.

(Recent reports from Munich said that the soviet rule was splitting up, the more radical element demanding complete control.)

The Berlin Lokal Anzeiger is in receipt of Bavarian advices stating that the communist council in Munich was in session until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and that it elected a new central council, the councilmen comprising five workmen and five soldiers, with Herr Klitz, a bricklayer, as president. The communist leader, Lewien, refused to join the council.

The communists took eleven hostages from the ranks of the trade union leaders, the Lokal Anzeiger reports. They forced their way to the main police station, disarmed the police and took the police commissioners and sergeants as hostages.

In a new Spartacan outbreak at Dusseldorf (Rhenish Prussia) yesterday twenty-five persons were killed and twenty-five wounded when government troops used machine guns on Spartacan demonstrators, the Lokal Anzeiger also reports.

The revolutionary movement in Bavaria has spread to Baden and agitators are working in Karlsruhe, Mannheim and other large towns, according to a Karlsruhe dispatch to the Aht U. K. of Berlin. The agitators are said to be attempting to start a revolution and to proclaim a soviet republic in Baden. They would also unite Baden with the Bavarian soviet government.

Revolutionary tribunals have been established in Munich and twenty-eight judges sit in relays of seven throughout the day and night, says a dispatch to the Monteur. The sentences of the judges are carried out immediately. The central soldiers' and workmen's committee for Bavaria has appointed a provisional mandatory for military affairs. The dispatch says that all the newspapers have been placed under municipal control, the officers receiving no compensation.

Reaching Settlements

No big issue has been revealed which justifies President Wilson's call to the George Washington and the excitement of the last few days. The Peace Conference is proceeding toward settlements, which had been indicated clearly for the last fortnight. Important details remain to be solved.

The agreement on reparations, so far

\$65,000,000 MORE PAY FOR R. R. MEN

Director Hines Orders Advance to Engineers, Firemen, Trainmen and Conductors

BILLION WAGE INCREASE TO PRESENT FULL ACCOUNT

Washington, April 11.—Wage advances aggregating \$65,000,000 were ordered today by Director General Hines for 400,000 railroad engineers, firemen, trainmen and conductors in both passenger and freight service—members of the "Big Four" railway brotherhoods—retroactive since January 1, 1919.

The brotherhood demands for time-and-a-half pay for overtime was granted only for men engaged in yard service, and for the others this question was referred to the railroad administration's board of adjustment No. 1, already created for consideration of disputes relating to railway trainmen and engineers.

The increases were arranged according to a contemplated schedule, one of the aims of which was to restore the wage relationship existing before the railroads' increase in wages last year. The average advance in pay per man per year will be about \$160.

This action practically completed the wage cycle of wage increases granted railroad men since the government took over management of the roads fifteen months ago. Only a few minor requests for more pay remain to be acted upon.

Total Advance a Billion

Including today's order, the aggregate pay increases allowed by the railroad administration to the two million railroad employees is at the rate of \$822,311,000 a year, more than \$400 average per man. Thus the total pay-roll of American railroads is raised nearly to \$3,000,000,000 a year from the basis of approximately \$2,000,000,000 on January 1, 1918, when the roads passed into the government's hands.

The \$15,000,000 added to the payroll of the "Big Four" brotherhoods brings the total estimated cost of the employees in the last three years to approximately \$275,000,000, or approximately \$900 per man. This takes into consideration the \$140,000,000 estimated as the brotherhoods' share of the general wage increase last year and \$70,000,000 estimated as the result for these men from the Adamson act, which established a basic eight-hour day, but did not put into effect the brotherhoods' pleas for time and a half for overtime.

Back pay for work since January 1 will be given the railroad men as well as their railway paymasters can work out the amount due. This may take a month or even more to complete.

In announcing the increase Director General Hines explained that the same principles were followed as were applied by the railroad administration during the war. These principles included the adjustment of wages to living costs and to various classes of employment.

JOHNSON'S TAILOR BOY DIES

Atkinson Worked for Man Who Became President of U. S.

Knoxville, Tenn., April 11.—(By A. P.)—William C. Atkinson, aged eighty-nine years, who was a tailor helper for Andrew Johnson in the latter's tailor shop at Greeneville, Tenn., is dead at his home at Russellville, Tenn.

"Uncle Billy," as he was familiarly known, left Johnson's shop to go to the Mexican war in 1846 as a drummer boy. He also was in the Civil War as a Confederate soldier.

Lloyd George Going Home to Confront Conservatives

Will Interpret Reparation Agreement to Mean "Payment to the Uttermost Farthing."

Wilsonian View Will Differ

By CLINTON W. GILBERT
Staff Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger With the Peace Delegation in Europe

Paris, April 11.—It is reported here as it has been reached, is capable of interpretation either as a victory for President Wilson or as a victory for the British Conservatives. All depends on the constitution of the commission on the definition of damages, which has not yet been disclosed, and especially on the temper of the commission on enforcing the damage claims.

Germany actually is invited to give the Allies a blank check for a huge amount of damages. Any person who gives a blank check of this sort puts himself into the hands of the people who hold the check. This is too obvious to need emphasizing.

Question of Interpretation

If the Allies are left free to interpret reparations upon the integrity of the Versailles agreement, Lloyd George can claim that he is making Germany pay to the "uttermost farthing." On the other hand, President Wilson can point out that the terms are adjusted to take out of Germany only what the traffic will bear and, therefore, stick to a claim of victory. It all depends upon the operation.

No one knows whether Germany is willing to give the blank check.

League Shields Monroe Policy BY AMENDMENT

Lloyd George's Secretary Says Powers Have Settled All Treaty Problems

MEET GERMAN ENVOYS WITHIN THREE WEEKS

Sarre Valley to Hold Plebiscite Following Fifteen Years' Control by League

WILSON WINS ALL POINTS

Geneva Capital of World Union. Conference Holds Plenary Session Today

Paris, April 11.—The Peace Conference has reached an agreement on all questions concerning peace with Germany, reparations, indemnities and the frontiers of the Rhine and Poland, according to an interview in the Petit Journal with the private secretary of Premier Lloyd George.

Certain details remain to be solved and it is added that they will be settled in two or three days.

The German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The British premier, his secretary is quoted as saying, thinks that if the Allies agree as well at present as during the war the achievements of the Peace Conference will be lasting and numerous dangers, including Bolshevism, will be averted.

Between the session of the council of four this forenoon at the Paris "White House," and the plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson planned to entertain Queen Marie of Rumania, at luncheon.

Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the league of nations, according to an announcement here.

Monroe Doctrine Protected

At the meeting of the commission on a league of nations last night ten sections of the covenant were considered and passed. The Japanese amendment was not reached and the actual text of the section exempting the Monroe Doctrine from the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations, which was adopted last night, is not yet available.

American commissioners stated, however, that the section was definitely named in the provision exempting that it will not be affected by the terms in the covenant is certain. Another meeting will be held tonight, when it is hoped that the work will be completed.

The adoption of the section exempting the Monroe Doctrine was the only real exception made during the meeting last night. President Wilson offered the amendment and made a plea for it, saying that he believed the doctrine was protected under the terms of the covenant as they stood, but, because of the demands for specific exemption, he felt it imperative that the amendment should be added. There was some adverse argument, but the amendment was adopted without prolonged opposition.

House Prepared Amendment

The Monroe Doctrine amendment was prepared by Colonel Edward M. House. It was expected that the Japanese amendment also would be brought up again at last night's meeting. The President's call on Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, today, had a bearing on this amendment.

Provision that the league of nations shall exercise general supervision of the Saar valley for a period of fifteen years was contained in the settlement of the Saar problem effected Wednesday by the council of four.

This important change in the plan for the political administration of the region became known today. At the end of the fifteen-year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitants regarding the future form of government.

The change was made to avoid annexation and to establish the principle of self-determination.

Urges Suffrage Recognition

The women's deputation, which was received by the commission and which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the league as one to be applied throughout the world, as soon as the civilization and democratic development of each country might permit, was headed by the Marchioness of Aberdeen. She assured the commission of the sympathy with the league of nations felt by her organization, the international council of woman suffragists of the Allied nations, and she urged the commission to consider the recognition of the equal right of women to sit in the league.

The further requests of the women were for the suppression of traffic in women and children, the establishment of a bureau of education and of an international bureau of hygiene.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Anderson represented the United States. Madame

FOE STANDING PAT ON 14-POINT PEACE

Will Reject Treaty Deviating From Wilson Principles, Says Brockdorff-Rantzau

Demand West District

"Our opponents," continued the minister, "cannot dismember and paralyze Germany and, at the same time, extract from the resources of the country the enormous sums they expect from the peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's 'fourteen points.'"

"The financial demands to be made in the peace treaty are obviously causing as much difficulty to our opponents as those regarding territory," the foreign minister said. "It is impossible to solve the question of financial claims without negotiating with our experts at the conference table. We will give a clear account to our opponents relative to their demands and our ability to pay."

PITCH USED ON ROOF OF OFFICE BUILDING BURSTS INTO FLAME

Destruction of New Structure at Cramps' Averted When Watchman Sees Blaze

Fire was discovered early today on the roof of the nine-story new office building being erected by the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, Richmond street, above Norris. The fire is thought to have been caused by spontaneous combustion in the pitch which had been applied to the roof. The loss has not been determined.

Jacob McKinley, formerly a city fireman, now employed as a watchman at Cramp's, saw smoke and flames coming from the roof while making his rounds about 3 o'clock this morning. He telephoned an alarm to Engine Company No. 6, Girard and Montgomery avenues.

When the firemen arrived they had difficulty mounting ladders to the roof and dragging up the lines of hose because of the scaffolding. The flames were extinguished before they spread to the interior of the building.

U. S. Fighters Neglect Insurance

Washington, April 11.—(By A. P.)—More than 150,000 men in the American army and navy have failed to secure their war risk insurance certificates and requests are being sent by the insurance bureau to all army and navy stations to have the men apply for transmission of the certificates to themselves or their beneficiaries.

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WILSON WINS ALL POINTS

Geneva Capital of World Union. Conference Holds Plenary Session Today

Paris, April 11.—The Peace Conference has reached an agreement on all questions concerning peace with Germany, reparations, indemnities and the frontiers of the Rhine and Poland, according to an interview in the Petit Journal with the private secretary of Premier Lloyd George.

Certain details remain to be solved and it is added that they will be settled in two or three days.

The German delegates will be summoned to Versailles within two or three weeks.

The British premier, his secretary is quoted as saying, thinks that if the Allies agree as well at present as during the war the achievements of the Peace Conference will be lasting and numerous dangers, including Bolshevism, will be averted.

Between the session of the council of four this forenoon at the Paris "White House," and the plenary session of the Peace Conference this afternoon President Wilson and Mrs. Wilson planned to entertain Queen Marie of Rumania, at luncheon.

Geneva, Switzerland, has been chosen as the seat of the league of nations, according to an announcement here.

Monroe Doctrine Protected

At the meeting of the commission on a league of nations last night ten sections of the covenant were considered and passed. The Japanese amendment was not reached and the actual text of the section exempting the Monroe Doctrine from the provisions of the covenant of the league of nations, which was adopted last night, is not yet available.

American commissioners stated, however, that the section was definitely named in the provision exempting that it will not be affected by the terms in the covenant is certain. Another meeting will be held tonight, when it is hoped that the work will be completed.

The adoption of the section exempting the Monroe Doctrine was the only real exception made during the meeting last night. President Wilson offered the amendment and made a plea for it, saying that he believed the doctrine was protected under the terms of the covenant as they stood, but, because of the demands for specific exemption, he felt it imperative that the amendment should be added. There was some adverse argument, but the amendment was adopted without prolonged opposition.

House Prepared Amendment

The Monroe Doctrine amendment was prepared by Colonel Edward M. House. It was expected that the Japanese amendment also would be brought up again at last night's meeting. The President's call on Baron Makino, head of the Japanese delegation, today, had a bearing on this amendment.

Provision that the league of nations shall exercise general supervision of the Saar valley for a period of fifteen years was contained in the settlement of the Saar problem effected Wednesday by the council of four.

This important change in the plan for the political administration of the region became known today. At the end of the fifteen-year period a plebiscite will be taken to determine the wishes of the inhabitants regarding the future form of government.

The change was made to avoid annexation and to establish the principle of self-determination.

Urges Suffrage Recognition

The women's deputation, which was received by the commission and which asked that the principle of suffrage for women be recognized in the covenant of the league as one to be applied throughout the world, as soon as the civilization and democratic development of each country might permit, was headed by the Marchioness of Aberdeen. She assured the commission of the sympathy with the league of nations felt by her organization, the international council of woman suffragists of the Allied nations, and she urged the commission to consider the recognition of the equal right of women to sit in the league.

The further requests of the women were for the suppression of traffic in women and children, the establishment of a bureau of education and of an international bureau of hygiene.

Mrs. Fannie Fern Anderson represented the United States. Madame

FOE STANDING PAT ON 14-POINT PEACE

Will Reject Treaty Deviating From Wilson Principles, Says Brockdorff-Rantzau

Demand West District

"Our opponents," continued the minister, "cannot dismember and paralyze Germany and, at the same time, extract from the resources of the country the enormous sums they expect from the peace treaty which deviated in any essential from President Wilson's 'fourteen points.'"

"The financial demands to be made in the peace treaty are obviously causing as much difficulty to our opponents as those regarding territory," the foreign minister said. "It is impossible to solve the question of financial claims without negotiating with our experts at the conference table. We will give a clear account to our opponents relative to their demands and our ability to pay."

PITCH USED ON ROOF OF OFFICE BUILDING BURSTS INTO FLAME

Destruction of New Structure at Cramps' Averted When Watchman Sees